NEW YORK ENGALD, THURSDAY, JAMUARY 4, 1866.

# ADVERTISEMENTS BENEWED BYERY DAY.

FINANCIAL

\$100.000 To LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, planofortes and furniture, also liquors and segars in bond, or other personal property. Apply to CASEY & GONIEY, 521 Broadway.

\$60.000 TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Notes, stocks, bonds and mortgages necotiated; real estate bought, sold and exchanged. All business strictly confidential. CHERSEMAN, BRAISTED & CO., Brokers, 25 John street, coruer of Nassau.

50.000 TO LOAN ON DIAMONTS, WATCHES, jewelry, &c., or bought for cash offod city stocks, notes, bonds and mortgages, bills of exchange, &c., negociated. Business confidential, and promptly executed, at No. 102 Nassau street, room No. 2 HOBIPON & CO., brokers and commission marchants.

\$50.000 TO INVEST IN PURCHASE OF BONDS \$35.000 TO LOAN, ON BOND AND MORT-gage, in sums to suit.—Apply at WEBSTER'S Land Office, 119 and 121 Nassau street, third floor. Also, several farms for sale.

\$20.000. -MONEY TO LOAN, ON DIA-dry goods, segars, or merchandize of every description-business confidential; 212 Broadway, and 193 Fulton street, room 11, third story. STEEL, & CO.

55.000. —WANTED—IN INSTALME TS, FOR per, secured by mor:gage, on from fifteen to twenty-five thousand dollars worth of staple goods. A handsome commission paid the lender. Address D. A. H., 10 Wall street, by mail.

\$3.500 AND \$1,500 OR \$3,000 WANTED—ON boad and mortgage, on real estate worth three times the amount, for which a large bonus will be paid, and legal interest. Also, several first class houses up town for saie, at prices to suit the times. Apply to THOMPSON & STREET, 81 Nassau street, room No. 7.

\$2.500 TO ADVANCE, IN SMALL SUMS, TO suit; or will buy, at the hignest cash price, watches, jewelry, segars, books, paintings, and property of every description, at the Loan and Commission office, 166 Fulton street, Brooklya. In the evening, from 6½ to 9 o'clock, Friday excepted, in opposite room.

GENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS .- NOTICE IS A GENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.—NOTICE IS
will be paid on each one thousand dollars of the Stock of
the State of Illinois, at the office of the subscribers, on
and after Monday the first day of January next. The
payment on Old Canal Bonds will be stamped on the
Coupon of January, 1847. The payment on New Canal
Bonds, or Bonds of 1847, will be stamped on the Coupon
of July, 1849.

WAISWORTH & SHELDON,
Interest agents, 29 Wall st.

DOND AND MORTGAGE FOR SALE—ONE OF \$12,

000 on some of the best productive property in
the heart of the city, worth more than double. A perfectly safe and good investment. Address Mortgage,
Herald office.

BANK STOCKS.—FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL COUN ty residence, with about thirty acres of good land, near Youkers, for which Central, East River or other bank stocks will be taken, at a fair price. Also, a number of well located uptown lots to sell or exchange. Apply to HASKINS & BROWN, 12 Wall street, room No. 2, over Continental Bank.

CASH ADVANCED AND LOANED TO ANY AMOUNT-On diamonds, watches, jewelry, plate raluable d personal property, or bought for implest cash loss. R WOOD, 69 Fullon street, ascound floor, front om, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

THY DOCK SAVINGS BANK-619 FOURTH STREET 

E MIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NO. 51 L' Chambers street.—Notice.—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before Saturday, Jan. 6, 1855, will bear interest from 1st January. Back open daily from 10 A. M to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M. JOSEP H. STUART, President.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller. H OUSATONIC RAILROAD STOCK.-FOR SALE bargain.—Twenty shares, or less, of the preferred stock, entitled to 35 per share per annum, before the old flock is entitled to any dividend. Apply immediately, to D. ELSTON, 38 Broadway, up stairs.

TRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 96 WARREN STREET RVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 96 WARREN STREET,
one door from Greenwich — Open daily from 10 A. M.
to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6
per cent allowed on all nums from \$1 to \$600. Deposites
made on or before the 10th day of January next will repelve interest from the 1-t.
CALEBS. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. PULLIS,
M. D. VAN PELT,
VANDERSHIT L. BUXTON, Secretary

TRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 96 WARREN STREET, have declared their semi annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent, payable on and after the 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal. CALES S. WOODHUIL, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

M ECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUtion.—December 21, 1864.—Dividend.—The Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution have declared
their usual semi-annual dividend, on all deposits entitled
thereto, at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum, on all
aums of \$500 and under; and five (5) per cent, on all
aums over that amount, payable on and after the 21st
day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw
interest the same as principal.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

James P. Hakurr, Sceretary.

M ECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 402 Grand street.—Deposits made on or higher first of January next will recept to the first of 

OUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 173 ATlantic street, Jan. 2, 1855.—Athenseum Buildings,
Brooklyn.—Depositors are notified that interest at the
rate of five per cent per annum, on all sums of
five dollars or upwards, which have been deposited
in this institution at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be paid on and after
the 15th instant. Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Depositors are reminded that deposits made by
the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st
of January. Open daily from 10 to 2, and Saturday
evenings from 6 to 9.

IRA SMITH, President.

GEO. W. WARD, Secretary.

THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent ayable on the 5th inst. DORAS L. STONE, Secretary, New York, January 2, 1855.

TAPSCOTT & CO.'S FORRIGN EXCHANGE OPFICE.— Sight Drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany, for large or small sums, can at all times be obtained, on application to TAPSCOTT & CO., 85 South street.

TAPSOUTE & CO., 88 South street.

Will.IAMSBURG SAVINGS Bank, CORNER OF South Third and Fourth streets, Williamsburg, I. I.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been ideposited three months on the first day of January mext, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 35. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before she loth day of January will draw interest from the first day of January. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on property worth double the amount loaned, and in city and county bonds. The bank is opened tor business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted.) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M. Will.IAM WAIL, President.

GRORGE RICARD, NATHABURL BRIGGS, SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

WANTED-46,000 WORTH OF FIRE INSURANCE stock, in large or small lots, on any companies; the price must be low. Address J. 8. Herald office, sat ting name of company, quantity and price.

THE FIRST LECTURE BY REV. DR. MANAHAN, ON "The World's Indebtedness to the Church," will be delivered this evening, at 75 o'clock, in Clinton Hall. Astor place. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the door.

THE FOURTH OF THE SERIES OF LECTURES WILL be delivered by Dr. K. Schramm, at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, on Thursday evening, January 4, at a o'clock. Subject:—Der literarische Frauendienst, Troubadours, Minnessenger, bureaux d'esprit, etc.) Bickets for the remaining three lectures, \$1. Single

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

NOTHING IMPORTANT FROM THE CRIMEA.

Desperate Skirmishes between the French and Russians.

CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS FROM SEBASTOPOL

Prussia Still Declines Joining the Allies.

Important Proceedings in the British Parliament

Consols 91 3-8ths to 91 1-2-Improvement in

Cotton.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS FIRM, &c., &c., &c.

HAMPAX, N. S., Jan. 3, 1855. The royal mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, from Liver

pool on the morning of the 23d ult., arrived here at half past nine this morning.

The Asia reports passed on the 24th December, off Kinsdale, at 4.20 P. M., the steamship Sarah Sands,

bound east.

The steamship Baltic arrived at Liverpool at eleven o'clock on the night of the 20th ult. The screw steamship Glasgow sailed from the Clyde on

The clipper ship Red Jacket was to sail for Australia on the 23d ult.

The steamship City of Manchester sailed for Philadel-

ahia on the 20th ult.

The Asia sailed at noon, with fine weather and wind

light, W. NW., for Boston, where she will be due at a late hour on Thursday night General Harvey and lady came passengers in the Asia

THE WAR.

## PROGRESS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

A Vienna semi-official despatch states that Prussia does not adhere to the triple treaty, but that she will renew negotiations on her own account with France and England. In confirmation thereof Baron Von Ausedom has already arrived in London charged with a special mission from Prussis. The following important statement is taken from a

speech of Lord John Russell on Friday night—" My belief is that although not contained in the literal terms of the treaty, Austria will find that, as we do not propose to diminish the territory of Russia, as we propose to leave ber a great and powerful state, and to demand only secu rities, which are as necessary for Austria as they are for France and England, unless Russia shall consent to such fair and moderate terms, as it will be our duty to propose whenever a minister of the Emperor shall declare he is directed to enter into negotiation—if, I say, their terms are not accepted by the Emperor of Russia, I am scipate that we shall have, before the opening of the next campaign, the alliance of Austria with us on th

The Morning Chronicle publishes that on the 14th, at Vienna the ratifications of the triple treaty were ex

A report prevailed at Vienna that Russia accepts the four points as a basis of peace negotiations, but the razing of Sebastopol or the reduction of the Black San fleet will never voluntarily be ceded. If an inoffensive equivalent should be proposed, Russia promises acceptance.

# THE CAMPAIGN IN THE CRIMEA.

The diary of the siege of Sebastopol and of operations in the Crimea, is thus given — Nov. 29 .- The war correspondent of the London Times says: " Although it may be dangerous to communicate facts likely to be of service to the Russians, it is certainly hazardous to conceal the truth from the English people. They must know sooner or later that the siege has been for many days practically suspended, that our batteries are used up and silent, and that our army are exhausted by the effect of the excessive labor and watching to which it has been so incessantly exposed. The Russians know this well enough. The relaxation of our fire is self-evident; but our army, though weakened by sickness, is still equal to bolding its position, and to inflict chastisement on assailants who may venture to attack. Nothing would so animate our men, destitute of all stimulating influences beyond those of undamnted spirit, than the prospect of meeting the Russians outside point of the bayonet. Last night there was a brisk affair between the Chasseurs de Vincennes and Russian Riflemen in front of the flagstaff battery earth works, and ing in want of powder and ball, by a most tremendous cannonade assault and counter assault, continued amit a furious fire, which lighted up the skies with sheets of morning. The French actually penetrated behind the out-er entrenchments and established themselves for a 'time, within the laciente, but as there was no preparation for a general assault, they withdrew. Volleys of musketry and salvoes of cannon roared through the camp during the whole night; but few lost their rest in consequence,

for these affairs are now of nightly occurrence.

Nov. 26.—The fight betweep the French and Russian riflemen, aided by artillery, was, as usual, renewed last night. The object of contention is a mud fort near the Quarantine Battery, which the French persist in holding, although useless. Preparations for the renewal of a general bombardment are being proceeded with from

Nov. 28.—During the day the Russians fire on the British about one gun every five minutes. The English tery, and the shot is returned; but the fire on the French is much more lively, and is kept up with some effect on their earthwork and parallel. Every night about nine o'clock the Flagstaff, Quarantine, and Wall batteries open a forious cannonade, which for from twesty to foriyfive minutes is as hard as the men can load, right into the French lines, and then follows instantly a sal'r, the result of which is invariably the same. The Rossians push a strong column out of the place, rush lowards the first line, drive in] the pickets and riffemen, get up to the first parallel—sometimes into it, occasionally by-yond it and close to the second parallel—when they are received as they advance by the Freuch covering parties with a deadly fire; they halt and fire in return, archarged by the French, who route and pursue them into the town, but who are obliged to retire by the flank fire of the batteries and street guns. In this way the French lose forty or fifty men, but the loss of the Russians in these alertes must be considerable. Fre-

much strengthened their defences. They have scarped the ground in front of all their batteries, have constructed strong batteries in front of the lines, thrown before all their redoubts, and a long scarp of slopes. During the night a particularly strong sortie was made on the French. Hearing a noise a French rifleman crep therefore, seven hundred strong, silently mounted the parapet of their own battery, and received the Russians with a deadly volley; then, leaping down, attacked them with the bayonet, and compelled them to retreat.

Nov. 30.—A heavy fire on the French during the night.

The Grand Duke Michael was observed making a recon-noisance at a distance of one thousand yards. Flag-

Dec. 1 .- More rain. The state of the roads prevented the arrival of supplies, and part of the British forces put and cholera reach staty daily.

buts for shelter. Deserters say that the condition of

the Russians in the field is worse than that of the allies. Much bell ringing and rejoicing heard in Sebastopol during the night, supposed caused by the arrival of pro

Dec. 5 .- The Russians made a sortie against the French lines, when eight divisions of French under Gen. Forri repulsed them with much loss.

ries were re-established, and before three days firing would be resumed. The allies are sufficiently entrenched and provisioned to remain throughout the winter.

DEC. 13.—A Russian despatch states that up to this date nothing of importance had occurred before Sebastopol. Some small sorties had been successful; in one of them the Russians captured some small mortars, and

### GENERAL PROSPECTS.

The Russian defences on the south are estimated at while, on the other hand, the British have erected very powerful new battery, not yet opened, on an eminence north of the valley of Inkermann, and commanding every house in Sebastopol, besides being an other step towards the complete investiture of the place. Since the siege began twenty British troops have de

Russian deserters say that provisions and ammunition were becoming scarce in Sebastopol; but there was no

It was observed that the Russians were arming their ships in Sebastopol harbor, probably to attempt a sur

General Liprandi is deprived of his command, for a

## THE DANUBE, ETC.

Five thousand French troops reached Constantinople on the 8th instant, on their way to the Crimea. The contingent of Omer Pasha's force to be sent to the Crimea, is now called 45,000. Omer was to embark in a

few days.

officers, are ordered from Asia to the Crimea.

A letter from Jassy, of the 9th, published in the Augs burg Gazette, says that great activity has been perceptible among the Austrian troops of occupation, some regiments having advanced to the fortified points of the Sereth, and extended their advanced posts even as far as the Pruth.

As soon as the English fleet withdrew from the Gulf of Finland, the Russian Admiral Tirinoff put to sea, from Sweaborg, on 31st October, with nine ships, and steamed as far as Dagoe. On the 10th of November Admiral Rumainzoff left Sweaborg with four ships of the line, towed by steam frigates, and safely reached Cron-

### THE LATEST.

The Indus has arrived from Constantinople with dates to the 16th of December, and bringing accounts from Balaklava to the 8th. The Vladimir and a second Russign steamer arrived on the 6th outside the Quarantin Fort, and opened fire on the French flank. The Valorous, put back under the batteries of the fort. The French

The 9th and 90th regiments, and a part of the 34th, had arrived since the 4th. General Pennefather was ill at Balakiava.

Lord Cardigan had left for England. The following despatch from Admiral Hamelin appeared

in yesterday's Moniteur:- Kamish Bay, Dec. 12, 1854. A severe cannonade has been going on. Two sorties made by the Russians have been repulsed. The enemy was received by a well sustained fire of musicary, and were driven back at the point of the bayonet, after an obstinate struggle.

LIAMENT-THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE, ETC.
The President's Message was published in England or the 18th, but the public mind is so occupied with the war that the Message was passed over almost without

awakened protracted debates. Mr. D'Israeli and bis party in the House of Commons opposed it, but would not throw any unfair obstacle in its way. Sir Elward Lytton Bulwer moved that it be read that day six menths. Mr. Milner Gibson said the enlistment of foreign mercenaries independently of their governments, websited their principle of neutrality, and might be taken advantage of by Russia to hire privateers in the United

States.

On Friday evening the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that he will propose that the duty on tear remain at eighteen pence a pound and peace be restored.

Sir James Graham stated that Admiral Fanshave (British) was making vigorous efforts for the destruc-

Sir James Graham stated that Admiral Fanshawe (British) was making vigorous efforts for the destruction of the slave trade of Cuba.

The Foreign Enlistment bill was read a third time in the Commons on Friday night, and passed by a majority of 35. The measure is strongly repagnant to the feelings of the people. It is regarded as a job to put money in the pockets of "our cousins" of Hanover and Gotha in exchange for a few thousands of their spars subjects. Bebates also ensued on the Militis bill, the Earl of Berby and his party opposing the removal of the militia—which is essentially a home force—to foreign gardisons. They did not, however, move an amendment consequently, the bill was read a second time and passed through committee.

A discussion ensued on a had bargain made by a British Admiral in exchanging the frigate Thetis against two Bussian gun beats.

Lord John Russell stated that the number of troops France was willing to send to the seat of war was only limited by the number of transports. England did not propose to take Frenchmen into its pay before proposing the Foreign Enlistment bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to transfer deposits of savings banks, amounting to £33,009,000 sterling, from the Bank of England into a government three per cent debt. The proposal was regarded unfavorably, and caused the funds to raceds.

Government has not yet announced its intention as to the overrand traffic in Russian produce.

Mesers Carter & Co., ship brokers, Landon, suspended payment, in consequence of Edward Oliver's trustees withholding vonchers against the Admiralty for freight advanced by Carter's acceptances. His liabilities are £50,000 sterling, which the assets will probably meet. A meeting was held in Manchester to condenn John Bright's peace sentiments. It was noisy, but not unanimously in favor of war. Mr. Bright convends an opposition meeting, and defended his sentiments. The admiranced in a street row.

Sir Charles Napier had returned to England, and was well received at Portsmouth. f the slave trade of Cuba.

France.

The proposed loan occupied attention, but it might be postponed till March.

Leon Faucher is dead.

It is rumored that France will reduce the duty 50 per cent on tallow, cocoanut oil, and greases.

Austria.

In the Second Chamber it was resolved to open the ressian coasting trade to English shipping.

Egypt.

M. Lessepe, ex-French Consul in Egypt, has obtained a firmen granting authority to a joint stock company to construct a ship canal across the lathmus of Susenthe company to collect tolls for ninety-nine years, the canal to be completed in twelve years, and the Viceroy, without outlay, to have fifteen per cent of the profits.

Japan.

The treaty between Great British and Japan is very favorable. Sir James Sterling attempted to obtain similar terms for France, but the Japanese Minister refused. A special French mission will be sent.

# LONDON MONEY MARKET.

English funds are quiet in tone and without much fluctuation. Consols closed at 91% a 91%.

(There appears to be a singular fatality about the lundering of telegraphic operators or correspondents a transmitting to us the price of Comsols. Our report from Hailfax last night gave the price first at 95%, showing considerable advance; but at a later hour we received a second report, giving the price at 91% a 91%, and we incline to the opinion that the last figures are the correct ones .- Rar. ]

Messre. Bell & Co. report an active business in American stocks, particularly in Virginia and Pennsylvania

State bonds. Virginia 5's, bonds, 87 a 89; Virginia 6's,

Freights from Liverpool to the United States are un anged; but there is considerable falling off in the supply of dead weight.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Mesara. Brown, Shipley & Co. report trade in Man-chester being rather more favorable. An improved feeling was apparent during the past two days, enabling feeling was apparent during the past we day, examina-holders partially to recover their previous position, and the market closed quietly, but with more steadiness at the quotations of last week, except for fair boweds, which are reduced \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. The week's sales were 41,900 bales, including 3,500 for expert and 1,020 on specula-tion. On Friday the business was 7,000 bales. QUOTATIONS.

Fuir. Middling:

Pair. Middling

LIVERFOOL BREADSTUPPS MARKET.

Messra, Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular says:—As usual at Christmas, the market has been quiet for breadstuffs, but prices are fully maintained. Philadelphia and Baltimore flour, 44s. a 45s.; Ohio, 45s. a 45s.; Canada, 42s. 6d. a 45s. 6d.; sour, 38s. a 41s. White wheat, 12s. 3d. a 18s. 3d.; red, 11s. a 12s. 4d. Indian corn advanced sixpence; white and yellow, 44s. a 45s.; mixed, 43s. 6d. a 44s. Other circulars quote white wheat 13s. Western capal flour, 41s. a 42s.; white corn, 46s.

Western capal flour, 41s. a 42s.; white corn, 46s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report the second government contracts for beef taken, at the extreme rate of £10 10s. a £12 per tierce. Stocks small, yet dealers buy very sparingly, scarcely any new taken. Pork—The contract taken at £8 17s. to £13 per tierce, and £7 10s. a £8 for bbls.; the market strong, but not much doing. Bason more active. Lard opened dull, but the Baltic's advices and the demand for France gave a firmness to the market and prices closed at 52s. 6d. a 53s. Tallow depressed and difficult to sell at 54s. a 66s.

depressed and difficult to sell at 64s. a 65s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports ashes dull, and the sales limited at reduced quotations. Rosin in moderate demand, at 5s. 3d. a 5s. 5d. for common, and 6s. 10d. a 7s. for fine. Nothing doing in turpentine—spirits, 42s. and dull. Linseed oiff in moderate demand, at 37s. 6d. Paim oil steady. Pale seal in moderate demand, at £44 a £45. Rape oil unchanged. Saltpetre, more doing. Dyewoods less active. Sugar unchanged. Tea firmer—congou, £10. Tobacco, little doing.

A10. Tobacco, little doing.

Passengers by the Asia.

Mrs 'tevenson, Misses C A and E Stevens, General Harney and lady, Mrs Hamilton, Miss Menfoun, Miss Stevenson, Bookland and lady, Mrs Vaughan and son, Capt Johnson R. Bookland and lady, Mrs Vaughan and son, Capt Johnson R. Bookland and lady, Mrs Urris De Watts and daughter, Miss Saulivan, Miss Barts, Miss Harney, Miss Saulivan, Capt Roberts, Miss Saulivan, Miss Harney, Miss Saulivan, Miss Harney, Miss Lady, Mrs Barts, Barts, Misser, Land, Miss Fahrie, Misser, M

Falcon, Gravessed, 20th Jan Browne, the Graves, Gar. Maria, and Malaker, Idvergoolia, Havre.
Arr from Molipi Stih South Carolina, Havre.
Sid for New York 19th Inne Wright, Calhoun, Liverpool;
Eagle, Havre; 20th North-unberland, Deal.
Sid for Philadelphia Bith Saranae, Liverpool.
Sid for New Gricans, Hose Standish, Bordonux; 19th, Ma-

iras, Liverpool.

Entd ontwards 22d, Benj Prummond, for New York.
Clu 23d, Washington Page, for New York.

RAISING THE FARE ON THE HABLES RAILROAD .- The HATlem Relicent Company recently decided to tax all pas-sengers between New York and Morrisania, who do not purchase tickets, three cents more than the usual fare he rule to take effect on and after the first day of January. This causes, and we think justly, a great leal of ill feeling on the part of passengers, most of whem stoutly refuse to submit to the tax, although the conductors have orders to put every person off the train who will not pay the extra charge. ticket offices on the route, they being placed at New York, Harlem and Morrisania; so that upon all passengers who take the cars at the Forty-second street, Yorkville, 109th or 115th street stations, the rule operates as a direct selvance in the fare of twenty-five per cent. There has already been a noticeable falling off in the travel upon the road in consequence; and we should judge, from the feeling manifested in regard to this movement, that the first attempt to put a passenger off the train for his refusal to pay the advance charge, will

lead to litigation PROPOSED AMERICAN MEDIATION BETWEEN ROBBIA AND TURKEY.—A meeting of several gentlemen, some of them helding distinguished official positions in this city, was held on the 27th ult., to consider the propriety of calling upon our government to offer itself as a mediator between the belligerent Powers of Europe. Among the ames of those by whom the movement was com R. Jones, President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, Mr. Perit, Mr. Broadhead, and others. The business transacted at the first meeting was mainly of a preliminary nature, and an adjourned meeting wa held on Tuesday afternoon. As both were strictly pri-vate, we were unable to ascertain what was done.

The Hon. Cornelius W . Lawrence and family, Signor rina Verteali, prima donna contralto, from Italy; the Hen. C. K. Garrison, ex-Mayor of San Francisco, are Madame Grisl and Signor Mario left on Saturday for Phi-

Henry Wm. Bruce, captain of the British war vesse White, and Captain Stewart, Royal Navy, visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Tuesday last, and examined the works, in company with Commodore Boarman, Dr. works, in company with Commodore Boarman, Dr. Hosack, of New York, and others. The receiving ship
North Carolins, which is at present commanded by Captain Peck, gave them a salute of thirteen guns. After
an inspection of this vessel, they went on board the
frigate Fabine, which is now on the stocks at Wallabout.
The naval dry dock was visited next, after which they
were hospitably entertained by Commodore Boarman, at
his residence. Admiral Bruce, who has been in this
country but a few days, will leave to morrow, in the
steamship George Law, for California. On his arrival
there he will sake command of the British squadron in
the Pacific, in place of Admiral Price, who, it will be
remembered, that himself, either through accident or
design, after the unsuccessful attempt to espiture Petropoloski.

Names of Americans registered at the backing office

design, after the unsuccessful attempt to capture Petropoloski.

Names of Abericans registered at the banking office of livingston, Wells & Co. Paris, Dec. 14, 1854...

Name. Residence:

John Mortimer, Jr., NYOYK, and family. NYOYK, and family. W. McDougall. W. McDougall. M. T. Tayler. Mr. M. Bruce. Mrs. E. Horton. Mrs. Bruce. Mrs. E. Horton. Mrs. E. Horton. Mrs. E. Berce. J. W. Perkins. Mrs. C. E. Weyman, Miss I. E. Bruce. J. W. Perkins. Mrs. C. E. Weyman, Mrs. C. C. Weyman, Mrs. C. E. Weyman, Mrs. C.

At the Meterpolitan.—Wm. R. Garrison, Esq., California; A. Walemas, du. Ben. Hollday, do., J. D. Penniman, Irginia Julius A. Palmer, Boston; Captain Stettinus, St. cuir, Mo.; O.B. Derrance, Portland, Me., Sen. E. Brawa 

The Proposed Mediation in the European War,

de., de.,

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF GEN. WOOL

A communication was received from the President, enclosing the correspondence of Major General Wool respecting the operations of the Pacific division of the army. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. Mr. WELLER, (dem.) of Cal., said he would discuss the

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEW OF RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIA-TIONS, ETC., ETC.

At twenty minutes past 12 o'clock the Secretary of

the Senate commenced reading the President's message on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. [It may be

States, increasing in personal states, increasing in personal states, increasing in personal states, and increased in the should move no location of more than 6.26 acres in one tract, nor more than 1.28 in one township.

Mr. Dodge, (dem.) of lowa, wished to reduce these amounts one-half.

Mr. Chartos—The Senator from Michigan estimates depreciation very extravagantly, when he says, a warrant won't buy a soldier an old hat.

Mr. ETRWART—I said 'buy a hat.'

Mr. CLATON—Well, the difference is only between an old hat and Lew one. Igo for the best mode of distributing public lands ever resorted to. If passed, I an ticipate a great exodus from Eastern States, and the character of the settlers would be better than now.

Mr. EVANS (dem.), of S. C.—There were 431,000 Revo.

### House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1855. LAND CLAIMS IN CALIFORNIA.

Public Lands, reported back the bill to continue in force for one year from March 3, next, the acts for the adju dication of land claims in California. He said the Board of Commissioners have been in session two years and a half, and eight hundred and thurteen cases have been brought before them, and of these they have acted on three hundred and ninety-seven, and two hundred and sixteen cases are yet to be acted on; and unless this bil. shall be passed, those will, as a consequence, be undis posed of, and persons interested will have to come to

THE PRICE OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

amendatory of the act graduating and reducing the prices of the public lands to actual settlers and culti-

waters.

Mr. Dawson, (dem.) of Pa., offered an amendment, giving one hundred and sixty acres of land to actual settlers, at fourteen and a half cents an acre, on condition of actual cultivation.

The House, without concluding the subject, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the bill for the rolle of settlers and purchasers in swamp and everflowed lands.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

ONSLAUGHT ON THE KNOW NOTHINGS.

Senate.

subject at some future day.

found complete in another part of the paper.]

Mr. Shifton, (dem.) of Ill., moved to recommit the bill

Mr. Shrilds, (dem.) of Ill., moved to recommit the bill for the reorganization of the army to the Committee on Military Affairs,—Committeel.

Mr. NCMARH, (free soil) of Mass., gave notice that on to-morrow, or soon thereafter, he should introduce a bill to secure wagee to seamen, in case of shipwreck.

Mr. BRODHKAD, (dem.) of Pa., moved that the President furnish a list of the Charge d'Affaires, Attaches and Secretaries of Legation, appointed since March, 1849, with the date of their commission, time they left home, and when they commenced their duties.—Agreed to.

A bill was presented to authorize the enlargement of the General Post Office building.

HIS HOUNTY LAND BILL

Was resumed.

Mr. Strwart, (dem.) of Mich.—It will require three hundred millions of acres to comply with this bill. Land warrants last year embraced ten millions, seven millions of which were for cash alone. The Graduation bill of last year reduced the price of land in the States to fifty cents per acre; this bill will so reduce the price that a 100 acre lot would not buy a soldier a hat.

Mr. Thomrson, (whig) of Ky.—How much land would the Homestead bill, which you voted for, require?

Mr. Strwart—Every occupant under the latter must cultivate part for five years; that is better for new States, increasing the population and products, and for old States by augmenting trade. This bill throws land to speculators.

Mr. Clayrox, (whig) of Del., said he should move no

character of the settlers would be better than now.

Mr. Evans (dem.), of S. C.—There were 434,000 Revolutionary soldiers, and 440,000 of the war of 1812: consequently 140,000,000 acres of land would be sufficient, if every one gets a warrant for 160 acres. I consider public lands a great corruption fund, and go for any fair way to get rid of them.

The Senate refused—yeas 11, nays 29—to reconsider striking out the word "minor."

A desultory debate arose as to the provisions against the absorption of large tracts by speculators, during which the Senate adjourned.

The morning hour was occupied in considering the bill

MILITATIN (slem.) of S. C., rose and said there can be but two essential parties in the republic while it lasts. Petween the one advocating the strict construction of the constitution or State rights, and the other the constitution there may be by the jointing of the machinery, an uphersting of the social stratum developing a new comb nation. Such, he conceived, was the new order of knew Notinglem; but the life will be short. It is an expected that the life will be short of the social stratum of the social stratum developing a new comb nation. Such, he conceived, was the new order of knew Notinglem; but the life will be short. It is about it is wrong. Every party has its camp followers. There were men who shouted hozamas to Christ, and then put the vinegar to his lips; and there were men who have a bout the battle field to rife the baggage wagons and rob the dead—and such as large power and dominion, and are hungry for the spoile, had formed this new party of Know Nothings. The North had not the race appointed by God to occupy menial positions, but would trample the white man into the status of interiority. After having profited by entigration, industrially and polically, the North would trample the white profited by entigration, industrially and polically. The North would with dread at the competition in the pursuits of later. He examined the leading principles of the Know Nothings, and severely condemned them. In reply to Mr. Banks, that people had right to manage political sfrairs with secrecy, he said a republican government can only exist with publicity, and not from machinations consummated in dark substransance norious. The name "Know Nothing" is fitly chosen. If they succeeded, they will be mutes in the funeral procession of the republic. He alleged the organization was detrimented to interdace to hother day requesting the Provided to introduce the observation, for our misches to the provided to interdace to hother consummated, the opportunity and provided the procession of the republicant of the United

sideration is, that this is a war of the great Caucasian family—the white races of men, who have shown themselves qualified to control the world and manage its destinies. It is a contest between Christian mations; therefore humanity and religion call upon us to interfere. If any mediation is to be iendered, it will have more weight if offered at the request of the representatives of the American people than in any other way. If we succeed in relieving the belligorent, from war, it will give us great consideration, not only with the governments of Europe, but with the people of those countries. The European monarchs would in that event he slow to go to war with us. If ill feeling exists on their part, the dightest spark may inflame them, and cause these to wish for a contest; but by an exhibition of magnanimity on our part it would disincline them to hostilities. The impression of the people of Europe is that we are a grasping nation. He did not for a moment admit the justice of this view; on the contrary, he thought the United States have from their earliest history shown the most commendable moderation. A granteenan who had been travelling in Europe had stated to him a conversation he had had with the veteran Metternich, who said not one government in Europe would have heat taked in taking Texas as we did on the terms proposed. Considering that England took kingdoms in Asia, and France seized on portions of Africa, and other nations took other territory without perilling their government, we may well challenge comparison with them. He belonged to what is called the party of progress—the Young America school—and was favorable dream stone took other territory without perilling their government, we may well challenge comparison with them. He belonged to what is called the party of progress—the Young America school—and was favorable dream the mode and manner of conducting it.

Mr. Barty, (den) of Va. believed, and could say with entire confidence, from reliable sources of information, that from the large serior of sideration is, that this is a war of the great Caucastan family—the white races of men, who have shown them-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1856. President's Veto Message-How Received by Congress-Bounty Land Bill-Cobb's Graduation Bill-Connention of Soldiers of 1812-Report on the Gibson Case-Conflict with the Administration-What's in a Name ! Gen. Houston not Resigned-Challenges-Ben McCul-loch-Despatches from London and Paris-Surveyor

General in Kansas—Supreme Court, dc.
The long promised and long expected veto message from the President of the United States on the subject of interval improvements by the general government, was sent into the House of Representatives yesterday, and read at the clerk's desk. This was rather unusual, it being customary to refer such messages, and order their printing without reading; but so great was the anxiety of a majority of the members to hear this message, that the reading was insisted upon, and the whole house gathered close around the clerk while the document was being read. This was quite a compliment to the exerutive, and as the reading was proceeded with, evident sa-tisfaction was exhibited by the democratic side of the tisfaction was exhibited by the democratic side of the bouse. The President's reasoning in support of the veto was regarded as wholly unanswerable, and as giving forever a quietus to the great subject of river and harbor improvements by the federal government. The message (a copy of which I herewith enclose you) is very lengthy, and is, in a great measure, an elaboration of Mr. Polis's celebrated veto message, just as I predicted a few days age: it would be. It is, however, the message on this subject, and must constitute one of the great democratic landmarks in all future time.

people. The "land bill," as amonded by Mr. Cobb, of Als., was The "land bill," as amonded by Mr. Cobb, of Ala., was
the theme of debate yesterday in the House of Representatives, and excited some angry discussion. I send
you a copy of the bill itself; but it is destined yet to a
much altered and smeeded before it can pass into a law,
if it ever can. Its opponents are ever rigilant and on
the alert to throttle it at every turn, and great general
ship is requisite to conduct it safely through the orded
its frends are sampline of success if action can be hadif the bill is not lost for the want of time.

A buncomb resolution was offered in the House, directing the speaker to tender the use of the hall to the
convention of the soldiers of 1812, which meets in this
city on Monday next. The mover of the resolution
knew that accummodation had already been provided for
the convention, and that the hall was not desired—and
the House groundity and properly refused to consider
his resolution.

We shall soon have an interesting report from the

his resolution.

We shall seen have an interesting report from the Committee on Foreign Helatious, relative to the outrages perpetrated on Capt. W. M. Gibson, by the Netherlands India authorities. It will sider in toto from the view of the administration, as expressed through the Department of State. In view of Mr. Marvy's opinion, that this government could not and would not protect the rights or redress the wrongs of Captain Gibson, I was much annused at a portion of the carrier's address in the organ of the administration, which ran in this wise.

When Greytown bandits bluster, brag.
And hoot our envoy and our flag.
Though Estitic your account as frown,
The fron hall we thunder down,
For, as in Koesta's case, we claim
Respect for those who bear our name;
And they must have it—ev'rywhere—
And they must have it—ev'rywhere—
While Pierce adorns the nation's chair,
except in cases where responsibility is involved, and
where the suffers is a native born citizen. If the
Netherlands were as insignificant as Greytown was, and
if Captain Gibeon only bore the name of Koesta, or sound
other of like foreign import, then, indeed, would "the
iron hall have thundered down." How circumstances
after cases!
The rumor that General Houston has resigned his seat
in the Inited States Scenafe, is entirely without foundation. Such, I can assure you, is not the fact, although
he has spoken of doing so and in this connection I
would beg to say that no challenges are awaiting for
him here, nor have been. The parties connected
with this rumor know too well that Gen. H. 's motto is
"never to fight down hill."
Col. Ben McCullioch, the distinguished Texas reasure.

with this rumor know too well that Gen. H. s mutto is "never to fight down hill."

Col. Ben McCulloch, the distinguished Taxan ranger, reached here last evening direct from Texas, in fine health and spirits. He reports the immigration to that State larger than ever before known. The Colonel enjoys an intimate personal acquaintance with President Pierce, and when in this city spends much of his time at the White House.

It is rumored here that Mr. Slokles brings important despatches from London and Paris. Mr. Buchanan has determined to return home in May.

The Surveyor General of Kannas and Nebraska, Mr. Calboun, or Illinois, it now here preparing for the survey and opening of land offices in those new Territories. He will leave in about ten days for his wide field of labor.

He will have a court is still engaged with cases Nos. The Supreme Court is still engaged with cases Nos. 57, 58, and 59-Baird vs. Oliver's Executors. Hon. Reverdy Johnson addressed the Court yesterlay.

[Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian.]

The Resignation of Mr. Sickles, de., de.

The return of Mr. Sickles to this country has caused no supprise here as his intention to reage his post has long been known to his infimate friends. To prevent any misconstruction, it may not be out of place to add, that Mr. Suchanan farted with Mr. Sickles with sincers regret, and with the kindest and most friendly professions of personal regard.

regret, and with the kinness, as a second regard sions of personal regard. Lieutenant J. K. Russan, Third Artillery, has resigned Lieutenant J. K. Russan, Third Artillery, has resigned to the army. his commission in the army.

There is now a delegation of Indians from Kansas in this city, trying to pow wow Uncle Sam out of sommoney in exchange for lands.

money in exchange for lands.

The Charleston Chamber of Commerce on Mediation.

At a quarterly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, hed on the 25th uit, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Chamber is deeply impressed with the serious disadvantages which accrue to the interests of commerce, from the war in which the four great powers of Europe are now involved, and cordully participates in the humans considerations which seek to effect a restartion of the bisectings of peace. Therefore.

Resolved, That the tender of the good offices of our government to the tell gerants, as a mediator, in such manner as the wisdow of the government shall deserright and best, is earnerily and respectfully recommended to the serious consideration of our fernators and ilegar sentatives now in Congress assembled.

Resolved, That the Freudent be desired to transmit copies of the foregoing to our Senators and immediate Representatives at Washington, with a request that they will present the same to their respective bodies.

Captain Richard Garwood, (one of the eldect sea cap tains of Philadelphia, died in that city on the 28th ait.

aged 15 years.
Colonel & M. Ruth. Senator from St Peter's pariel
in the South Carolina Legislature, died on the 28th ult